



Security Council

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2 June 2000

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Letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 June 2000, addressed to you from Seyoum Mesfin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fesseha A. Tessema
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to bring to your attention the current situation that obtains in the conflict between my country and Eritrea. You will recall that on a number of occasions, my Government has reaffirmed that its only objective in this war was to reverse the Eritrean aggression by peaceful means if possible, or by other means if necessary in exercise of our right of self-defence.

Over the past two years, we had appealed to the international community to put the necessary pressure on the Eritrean authorities to undo their aggression. All our efforts, however, were in vain. The long-standing intransigent position of Eritrea frustrated the peace efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), most recently the proximity talks that were held in Algiers from 29 April to 5 May 2000.

Following the collapse of the proximity talks in Algiers, we recognized that the time had come to exercise our right of self-defence, and we did so. As a result, our objective of reversing the aggression has been fulfilled. As of 31 May 2000, we have verified that all our territories have been cleared from the invading force. As such, as far as Ethiopia is concerned, the war that has been imposed on us by Eritrea is over.

We have not gone beyond our stated objective of liberating our territories. In so doing, we have respected the promise we made to our people and the international community and the principles that we set for ourselves at the beginning of this conflict.

The focus of our attention now is to engage in diplomatic negotiations, as we are doing in Algiers, with the objective of urgently reaching a cessation-of-hostilities agreement. We are also committed to reaching a comprehensive peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In conclusion, I wish to reaffirm once again Ethiopia's commitment to the peaceful resolution of the Ethiopian-Eritrean crisis. It is our hope that the international community, too, will contribute its full share to assisting the peace process in achieving lasting results.

(Signed) Seyoum Mesfin
Minister



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Letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward the attached text of a government statement issued by the Office of the President on Thursday, 1 June 2000.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim M. **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Government statement of Thursday, 1 June 2000

The Government wishes to express its pleasure at the release of all the abducted United Nations peacekeepers by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), and acknowledges the role played by President Charles Taylor in the realization of this objective. The Government wishes, however, to remind the RUF that the release of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) hostages was only part of the demand made by the Government and the international community. Therefore, despite the sense of relief created by the release of the UNAMSIL personnel, the Government has no intention of losing sight of the fact that all the weapons and other equipment seized from the peacekeepers have not been returned. In addition, the RUF is still holding captive thousands of men, women and children, and continues to abduct many more on a daily basis. These men, women and children are either forced into combat roles, or used as forced labour or sex slaves. The Government therefore continues to demand that the RUF should return all the weapons and equipment seized from the peacekeepers, including those seized from the Guineans, and release all abducted Sierra Leoneans.

In this respect, the Government would like to remind the international community that the weapons seized from the peacekeepers have been used by the RUF in attacks against government forces. In fact, right now, armoured cars and some other sophisticated UNAMSIL weapons are being moved into position by the RUF in the Bunumbu area.

It is therefore crucial that the international community prevail on President Charles Taylor to continue to use his influence with the RUF to secure the release of all equipment seized from the peacekeeping troops, as well as the release of all abducted Sierra Leoneans, particularly women and children. In addition, President Taylor should use his influence to prevail upon the RUF to remove all obstacles to the free movement of people throughout the country.

The Government also wishes to draw the attention of the United Nations in particular and the

entire international community to what appears to be a recurring pattern in RUF activities in relation to abductions and seizing of property. It is this pattern that emerged when in January 1999 the rebel forces invaded Freetown and abducted large numbers of people. After the signing of the ceasefire agreement in May 1999, the rebels released some of the women and children being held by them.

Since then, the world has forgotten about the large numbers of women and children still being held and who continue to be forced into combat or used as sex slaves. The world cannot continue to forget them, nor can we allow the impression to be given that their lives and liberty are not important. In addition, we cannot forget about the large quantities of arms, ammunition and sophisticated equipment seized from the peacekeeping troops.

Finally, the Government wishes to reaffirm its commitment to the implementation of the Lomé Peace Agreement (S/1999/777, annex) and calls once more on all those RUF members who are not parties to the recent actions of Foday Sankoh and his belligerent comrades in arms to cooperate with the Government and the international community in ensuring that real peace is achieved in Sierra Leone by taking urgent steps to disarm, demobilize and prepare themselves for reintegration into society.

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 1 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed
to the President of the Security Council**

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge a strong protest at the behaviour of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) at the Conference "Kosovo and its Neighbours in the Future", organized by the Pristina "Kosovo Action for Civil Initiative" in Pristina on 27 May 2000. Statements to the effect that new realities recognized by the neighbours, such as the nascent Kosovo State, have been created in the region have been made at the Conference. The Special Representative and Head of UNMIK called the Conference "International" and, invoking Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, said that "it defined the borders, but the reality is not in the documents".

There is no doubt that the Conference has been devised to provide a platform for a public presentation of separatism and the promotion of the idea of Greater Albania. By its name and content, the Conference juxtaposed Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, as a partner to sovereign States, i.e. as a subject of international relations, which is contrary to international law, Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Participation of the officials of the international presences in Kosovo and Metohija in the Conference is therefore contrary to these documents and principles, while the brazen invocation of a "new reality" by the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK amounts to a crass disparagement of the said resolution and the transgression of his mandate.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav Jovanović
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Security Council**

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5 June 2000

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**Letter dated 1 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed
to the President of the Security Council**

I have been instructed by my Government to advise of the continued deterioration of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia.

At least 10 Serbs and other non-Albanians have been kidnapped every day since the deployment of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). In flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 and the Military Technical Agreement and in wanton disregard for their mandate, the international presences have done nothing to prevent these atrocities from taking place.

Particularly refractory of the resolution has been the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK, whereby he has made himself accountable for the dramatic situation in Kosovo and Metohija, especially for the genocide and ethnic cleansing of 350,000 Serbs and other non-Albanians. Of late, the special target of his assaults have been the provisions of the resolution on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

One of the most blatant instances of the encouragement of ethnic Albanian terrorism and separatism has been the illegal visit of the President of the Republic of Albania to Kosovo and Metohija. It took place without the knowledge and approval of the Yugoslav authorities and resulted in an escalation of ethnic Albanian terror and violence, as witnessed by the killing of three Serbs in the village of Cernica, arson in the Trepca plant and the intensification of attacks on Serbian villages.

The holding of the "International Conference" in Pristina entitled "Kosovo and Its Neighbours in the Future" with the participation of separatists from Macedonia and the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Montenegro and the leaders of ethnic Albanian parties from Kosovo and Metohija and some marginal personages from Serbia and its debate of the creation of "Greater Albania" provide eloquent evidence of the support rendered to ethnic Albanian separatism in Kosovo and Metohija.

In view of the aforementioned, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting to consider the dramatic situation in Kosovo and Metohija and take appropriate measures to put an end to the continued violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical



Agreement. At the same time, the Security Council and the Secretary-General should request the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK to explain his behaviour, undermining the mandate of KFOR and UNMIK and the said resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav Jovanović
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

**Security Council**

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5 June 2000

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**Letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed
to the President of the Security Council**

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge the strongest protest at the refusal of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to receive the representatives of the Council of Serbian Diaspora, consisting of Serbs from America, Australia and a number of Western European countries. While refusing to receive the Serbs, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK did receive the same day the President of the Republic of Albania who, in an act of wanton disregard for the sovereignty and territorial integrity and laws of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, had entered Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia. The representatives of the Council were received neither by the Civil Administrator in Kosovska Mitrovica nor were they allowed to visit the Serbs on hunger strike in the local jail. They were received by a French general.

The excuses given for the refusal concerning the composition of the delegation, late notification of its arrival or the alleged incompetence of the judicial authorities in the prison in which the striking Serbs are detained were a patent demonstration of the policy of double standards conducted by UNMIK and its Head and their discrimination against the Serbs.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Vladislav Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.





Security Council

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Letter dated 31 May 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 19 March and 18 May 2000, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 31 May 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 19 March-18 May 2000

1. *19 March 2000*

The Iranians abducted the Iraqi citizen Ali Suhayl Najm al-Mandawi as he was tending his sheep near Iraq's Mukhtar post. He was seized by armed soldiers and taken inside Iranian territory, where he was interrogated and asked about the locations of Mujahidin-i Khalq bases. They ordered him to cooperate with them, but he refused to do so. A number of photographs of him were taken, including one in which he was holding a portrait of Khomeini. They told him that they would send that photograph to the Iraqi intelligence services, but he persisted in his refusal to cooperate. He was released on 25 March 2000.

2. *24 March 2000*

At 1650 hours a remotely piloted aircraft was shot down south of the Izz river.

3. *13 April 2000*

At 0600 hours an Iranian infiltrator, Bahnam Kudazari, was caught in the 14 July (Karabat) area in Mandali district.

4. *18 April 2000*

At 2000 hours an Iranian group approached the Mimak post at coordinates 8517 (1:100,000 map of Mandali) and fired four RPG-7 rounds before running off.

5. *25 April 2000*

At 1100 hours the Iranians installed a machine-gun opposite the Shahiniyah area at coordinates 3064.

6. *26 April 2000*

At 0930 hours the Iranians manned the forward observation posts in the area between Muhammarah and Abadan, placing three soldiers in each. At 1700 hours the soldiers withdrew.

7. *27 April 2000*

At 1600 hours the crew of the boat *Al-Sharifi* (No. 226/Basrah) were fishing in the Khawr Abd Allah waterway near Mina' al-Amiq, access 7, and had cast their nets. They were intercepted inside our territorial waters by a grey-coloured naval craft flying the Iranian flag with six persons on board, officers and one civilian, armed with PKC-type weapons. They were arrested under threat of armed force. The Iranians ordered the crew to accompany them and to retrieve their nets from the sea, and they confiscated the boat's papers and those of the master, Jamil Marzuq Hassuni. The crew consisted of Yusuf Maqzuq Hassuni, Abd Allah Ali Abd Allah, Mustafa Salim Za'lan, Qasim Abd al-Karim Ahmad, Salih Karim, Haydar Qasim Abd al-Husayn, Imad Majid Abbud, Abd Allah Abd al-Jabbar and Abd al-Husayn Hassuni. The Iranian patrol then went off to search other Iraqi fishing boats in the

area. After gathering in the fishing nets, which took two hours, and darkness having fallen, the boat's crew succeeded in turning round and returning to Faw. The Iranians selected three Iraqi boats, one small and two large, but their numbers and ownership could not be identified because of the distance.

8. 27 April 2000

Before sunset, while the boat *Al-Afrah* (No. 2045/Basrah) was fishing inside Iraqi territorial waters in the Khawr Abd Allah waterway near Mina' al-Amiq, access 7, it was intercepted by an Iranian naval craft with a crew armed with automatic weapons and mounting a DShK machine-gun. They boarded the boat and searched it, and they fired shots in the air in order to intimidate the boat's crew. They gathered them together and singled out the boat's owner, Adil Maris Tahir. They ordered them to board the naval craft and then took the fishing boat in tow and took it and the crew to some unknown destination. It is still not known what became of them.

9. 28 April 2000

At 1300 hours a group of some 20 armed persons was seen opposite Iraq's Shahabi post.

10. 28 April 2000

At 1300 hours a blue Chevrolet pick-up truck carrying some 15 armed men was seen heading towards Iran's Jatlukah post.

11. 2 May 2000

(1) At 1930 hours the Iranians released the soldiers they had abducted on 6 July 1999, namely Safa' Khalaf Khudayr and Iyad Kazim Majid, and returned the body of As'ad Mahdi Jabir, who had been killed during the confrontation.

(2) The above were returned, with a fishing boat and its crew of four, across the Shatt al-Arab from opposite the Wasiliyah area. Three of the fishermen had been abducted on 27 April 2000 and the fourth during the same month.

(3) The two soldiers reported that the Iranians had brought pressure to bear on Safa' Khalaf Khudayr and had questioned him under duress in order to obtain information on our armed forces. Iyad Kazim Majid had not been pressured because of his frail condition.

12. 9 May 2000

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit that included a bulldozer was seen at coordinates 5832 constructing an earth embankment opposite our units.

13. 9 May 2000

At 1500 hours a number of Iranian soldiers were seen digging three small slit-trench positions 100 metres apart on the earth embankment opposite the Shahiniyah area at coordinates 308609.

14. 10 May 2000

At 1900 hours three Land Cruiser vehicles were seen with a Poclain backhoe. Each vehicle was carrying two or three persons, and they alighted at coordinates 9019. The Poclain proceeded to dig in search of bodies they had previously been

prevented from retrieving. It was later apparent that there had been digging over a distance of 50 metres along the earth embankment.

15. *11 May 2000*

At 1900 hours the Iranians resumed digging at coordinates 9019, and work continued until 2000 hours. They then withdrew towards the Iranian rear, leaving the Poqlain in the same location.

16. *13 May 2000*

At 2000 hours some Iranian positions opened fire intermittently from the Iranian side opposite the Kasibah area and the Ma'amir and Faw area. Some of the rounds fired reached the Iraqi side of the Shatt al-Arab.

17. *14 May 2000*

From 2100 hours some Iranian positions intermittently strafed the sector on the Iranian side opposite the Dawrah post and the Ma'amir dock. The shooting stopped at 0530 hours on 15 May.

18. *14 May 2000*

At 2300 hours the Iranian side directed intermittent and random light-weapons fire at the reedbed area along the eastern bank of the Shatt al-Arab opposite our units at coordinates 540230. Three rounds impacted in the Ma'amir area at coordinates 537228. The shooting stopped at 0100 hours on 15 May.

19. *18 May 2000*

At 1000 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear towards Mehran city at coordinates 0960. It reconnoitred the border strip and then returned towards the Iranian rear, where it continued to hover for a period of 5 to 10 minutes.



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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999, by which the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) for 12 months, until 21 June 2000. It details the progress achieved by the Mission since my report of 15 March 2000 (S/2000/215) and reviews activities conducted jointly by UNMIBH and other parts of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. The Mission continues to be led by my Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jacques Paul Klein. The Mission's International Police Task Force (IPTF) is led by Commissioner Vincent Coeurderoy who succeeded Detlef Buwitt on 5 April. Owing mainly to requirements in Kosovo and elsewhere, for much of the past year the actual strength of the Task Force has been below its authorized strength of 2,057; its current strength stands at 1,602 (see annex).

II. Activities of the Mission

Police registration and minority recruitment

3. Since 1 March 2000, an additional 4,000 police officers have been registered in phase 1 of the Law Enforcement Personnel Registry programme (see S/1999/1260, para. 3), bringing the total to nearly half the ceiling of approximately 20,000 police officers. Of those registered so far, 2,295 have by now been authorized to exercise police powers and have been

issued UNMIBH identification cards; 2,600 have been pre-screened and provisionally authorized, pending more detailed background checks; and the remainder are still at the pre-screening stage. The conclusion of the registration programme in approximately 18 months will result in the first transparent and comprehensive personnel data bank of all authorized police officers. As an essential part of the programme, on 15 May UNMIBH finalized and issued comprehensive policy instructions to regulate all aspects of recruitment for the local police forces and authorization to exercise police powers.

4. UNMIBH continues to assist the local authorities in fulfilling their obligation to ensure an adequate minority representation in their police forces, as stipulated in the 1996 Bonn-Petersberg Agreement for the Federation and the 1998 Framework Agreement for the Republika Srpska. The main mechanisms to achieve this goal are recruitment of minority cadets for the police academies; voluntary redeployment of serving minority officers between the entities, namely the Republika Srpska and the Federation; and encouragement for displaced and refugee former police officers to return to their pre-war homes and rejoin local police forces. For this latter purpose, UNMIBH is initiating a publicity campaign to attract former serving officers and has developed a shortened refresher training course with the police academies to assist those officers in reintegrating into the police corps.

5. Steady progress continues in the recruitment and selection of minority cadets for the police academies in both entities. A total of 393 minority police officers are attending or have graduated from the two police academies — 203 in the Federation academy, and 190



in the Republika Srpska. Over 4,000 applications have been received for 120 positions in the third class of the Federation academy, which is scheduled to begin on 31 July. This reflects strong interest by the local community in joining an increasingly professional and transparent police service. The Republika Srpska academy is preparing procedures for the selection and testing of cadets for the fourth class, scheduled for September.

6. In order to facilitate the redeployment of police officers across entity lines, an agreement on voluntary deployment of serving police officers wishing to return to their former place of employment was worked out under the auspices of the recently formed Ministerial Consultative Meeting on Police Matters (see S/2000/215, para. 5) and signed by the Prime Ministers and Ministers of the Interior of both entities on 12 May 2000. This agreement contributes to the prospects for multi-ethnic policing by specifying the entitlements of police officers who join the police force in the other entity, including their pension rights, salaries and recognition of prior experience and qualifications. The UNMIBH housing action team (*ibid.*, para. 18) is identifying housing and other requirements for a target of 200 police officers to be voluntarily redeployed between the entities this year.

7. Despite these efforts to ensure an adequate representation of minorities in the local police, progress has not been satisfactory. In the Federation, there is no significant recruitment of minority police other than cadets recruited and trained at the Federation academy. Out of approximately 11,500 officers, the Federation has, according to its own figures, just over 600 minority police officers. The — admittedly very ambitious — target figures of the Bonn-Petersberg Agreement remain far from being met. In a positive move, recruitment of ethnic majorities has ceased following UNMIBH intervention, and thus the ethnic imbalance is at least not worsening. UNMIBH has also ensured that, in the Croat-majority cantons, cadets trained in Zagreb are no longer recruited.

8. In the Republika Srpska, the situation is even more disappointing. Little progress can be reported on minority recruitment and almost none of the benchmarks in the 1998 Framework Agreement has been met. There are currently only 57 minority police officers in a force of approximately 8,500. This figure is less than the 182 minority officers who served at the end of last year because, with the establishment of the

independent Brcko district police force, minority officers there were removed from the Ministry of the Interior employment roster of the Republika Srpska. As in the Federation, following UNMIBH intervention, recruitment of members of the ethnic majority into the Republika Srpska police has ended. The use of ethnic insignia on the Republika Srpska police uniform will be an issue of contention which may become a further stumbling block for minority recruitment.

Police reform

9. Efforts to reduce political interference in police matters and to institute a single chain of command by establishing a police commissioner post in cantonal police services continue at a steady pace (see S/2000/215, para. 6). UNMIBH and the Ministry of the Interior of canton 9 (Sarajevo), where a pilot project was launched in February 2000, have now agreed on a job description and selection and review procedures, as well as on the necessary structural changes in the Ministry. Preparations for political and legal implementation are ongoing. Discussions on a similar position in the Federation Ministry of the Interior are at an advanced stage. A police commissioner post is also an integral part of the structure of the State Border Service.

10. The formerly separate Bosniac and Croat specialized police forces in the Federation were integrated in January 2000 and continue to undergo training in crowd control and major incident management by IPTF. In the Republika Srpska, the selection of qualified members for a new specialized police service has begun; it will include a small number of selected and retrained officers of the former Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade. The transfer of the supervision of the remaining personnel of that Brigade from the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) to UNMIBH is imminent, so as to ensure that these personnel do not illegally enter the civilian police force. Separately, in order to improve the confidence of minority police, UNMIBH is working with SFOR in seeking to ensure that intelligence agencies are not co-located with civilian police forces.

11. The formation of a court police service, a constitutional requirement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, remains in its initial stages. In the Republika Srpska, the necessary legal framework has still not been established. In the Federation, where nascent court police services exist in 3 of the 10 cantons, the lack of

adequate budgetary provisions limits their effectiveness. Until court police services are fully established, the independent and effective work of the judicial institutions will be hampered by poor security arrangements and the lack of enforcement of court orders.

12. Intensive efforts to achieve physical and functional integration of parallel police structures in the Croat-dominated canton 7 (Herzegovina-Neretva) of the Federation have begun to bear fruit. On 18 May, the Cantonal Assembly endorsed an UNMIBH-brokered agreement on a permanent solution and interim measures for the immediate integration of the divided Ministry of the Interior. This ground-breaking agreement enables Bosniacs to work with their Croat counterparts in west Mostar for the first time since the war. Another significant development with respect to integration in canton 7 was the appointment of judges from different ethnicities to the nine new municipal courts. This should make it possible for the processing of long-delayed criminal cases to recommence. Much must be done now to sustain and consolidate momentum and achieve full integration of the police and judiciary in transparent and accountable structures.

13. With respect to Bosniac majority cantons, the positive effects of the removal in November 1999 of obstructionist officials in canton 1 (Una-Sana) are now starting to permeate the police and judicial structures. The contracts of 40 police officers have been terminated by the new Minister of the Interior on grounds of fraud. UNMIBH has worked closely with the new authorities to secure important changes in senior police management. Similar progress has been made in canton 4 (Zenica-Doboj) where local Bosniac authorities have cooperated with UNMIBH to improve the confidence of the Croat minority in Zepce. These developments show yet again that progress is possible when local political authorities work with, not against, the international community.

14. In the Republika Srpska, spontaneous minority returns are beginning, but they are not being encouraged or supported, especially when they affect the main towns. Evictions of "double occupants" in towns have been carried out exceedingly slowly. Little progress has been seen following the Agreement of March 2000 between the Republika Srpska and Croatia to begin cross-border refugee returns within three months. A complicating factor is the fact that, in the period leading up to the fifth anniversary of the

Srebrenica massacre, the situation in that area is becoming volatile. On 8 May, a violent protest prevented Bosniac women from commemorating the anniversary of the ethnic cleansing of Bratunac. The local police in Srebrenica also recently demonstrated insufficient will to provide adequate security to the Bosniac Mayor, whose house, 20 metres from the police station, was burgled.

Police training

15. The training of local personnel who will in turn provide competent training to all local police is making good progress. In the academies, the transitional training and human dignity courses are now completely run by local instructors. In order to ensure nationwide consistency in police standards, the training infrastructure in both entities is being harmonized. The remaining community policing, traffic awareness and management courses will use the new training infrastructure. More attention is being paid to specialized training that focuses on key areas in support of national and international priorities. These include advanced surveillance techniques to fight organized crime and drug trafficking, an economic crime and corruption course, courses on business structures and local financial crime law for experienced investigators, and courses on combating automobile crimes and prostitution.

Human rights

16. UNMIBH continues to investigate allegations of human rights violations by law enforcement agencies. In conjunction with the International Organization for Migration, UNMIBH has assisted in 43 cases involving 185 foreign nationals brought into the country for the purpose of forced prostitution. Of these, 65 have asked for assistance and have been or are in the process of being repatriated. Six persons have been arrested and prosecutions commenced for crimes related to trafficking. A comprehensive report on trafficking in human beings was recently completed by UNMIBH in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

17. Over the last months, the UNMIBH human rights office has broadened its approach from investigating individual cases to improving the institutional integrity of the police forces. This is exemplified by the police commissioner project (see para. 9 above), the standardization of arrest and custody procedures and

the audits of the Ministries of the Interior and the police academies. These concrete projects and activities aim at improving the transparency, accountability and self-correcting mechanisms of the local law enforcement agencies.

18. In support of minority returns, and to ensure that police officers are a positive example to the community, UNMIBH has adopted a stricter policy on local police illegally occupying residential premises. In the course of the registration programme, they now face a loss of authorization to exercise police powers if they do not vacate those premises after a court decision is taken. Police officers who declare at the time of registration that they are illegal occupants are given a grace period of one month to vacate their premises before "de-authorization". Those officers who fail to declare at the time of registration that they are illegal occupants are immediately "de-authorized" when UNMIBH becomes aware of their housing status.

Common institutions

19. The multi-ethnic Brcko district police force is functioning even though the necessary legal framework for full operations is still not fully in place. On 15 March, financial responsibility for the service passed from the entities to the district administration which, for the first time, paid the police salaries, making the force financially independent from the entities. All 298 police officers of the district have been registered and provisionally authorized by UNMIBH. On 17 April, with the generous assistance of the Government of the Netherlands, UNMIBH distributed new uniforms to the officers. On 25 May, full IPTF co-location was achieved in all Brcko district police stations. The Mission's current activities in Brcko include a mid-term review and evaluation of police performance; preparation of the book of rules for the district police; specialized training in management and criminal investigations; and the integration of the police administration. IPTF levels in the district are being reviewed so that they can be adjusted in accordance with progress made and redeployed to other high priority regions.

20. On 6 June, the first State Border Service entry point will be opened at the Sarajevo airport. The directors of the State Border Service have worked closely with UNMIBH in preparing the necessary legislation and regulations, designing uniforms and insignia and agreeing on measures to enhance the

multi-ethnicity of the Service. The interim headquarters has been established and the senior management structure is being appointed by means of a thorough and open selection process which has set a new standard for local law enforcement agencies. Three operational support teams have been deployed to the crossings at Doljani, Izacic and Zvornik, which will be fully covered by the Service by mid-year. This tangible progress has elicited generous offers of assistance for training, equipment and budgetary support from several donors, including Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States of America and the European Commission. Together with the financial commitment from Bosnia and Herzegovina, this assistance will permit the establishment of a further 6 to 8 border service units this year. On 24 May, thanks to the generous assistance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the first 140 new State Border Service uniforms were delivered.

Judicial system assessment

21. The UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme, which was established by resolution 1184 (1998), will be concluded by December 2000. Envisaged as a necessary complement to the work of IPTF, over a period of two years the programme has monitored and assessed the court system, including criminal, civil and administrative procedures, as well as general systemic issues such as the structure, financing and independence of the judiciary. Its findings have been that the entire judiciary is — to a greater or lesser degree — politically, professionally and structurally dysfunctional throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

22. During its activities, the UNMIBH judicial programme, working under the overall coordination of the Office of the High Representative, has created an outstanding working relationship with the judiciary and local officials, advised the judiciary on a daily basis, produced more than a dozen substantive reports on different aspects of the judicial system, including recommendations for legislative, structural and political reform, monitored cases and worked with IPTF on joint police/judiciary issues. Through the introduction of significant amendments to the laws on judicial service in both entities, as well as the drafting of internal rule books for the judicial service commissions, the Mission's judicial experts have

played a crucial role in creating the necessary legal framework for the judicial review of all judges and prosecutors in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

23. My Special Representative is in discussion with the Office of the High Representative to find an effective way of handing over the work of the Mission's judicial system assessment programme seamlessly to an organization — such as the Council of Europe, which has expressed readiness to consider taking on the programme, the Office of the High Representative itself or an appropriate United Nations agency — that can guarantee the same degree of professional competence in this vitally important work. In order to assist and advise IPTF in the implementation of its mandate with respect to judicial organizations and activities, UNMIBH will retain appropriate expertise within the Mission.

III. Joint activities of the United Nations system

24. UNMIBH supports a wide range of activities by the United Nations system of organizations. In the first quarter of this year, minority returns registered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) quadrupled, from 1,711 in 1999 to 7,300. Security incidents related to the greater number of returns to rural areas have also increased in both entities. UNMIBH has responded by developing, jointly with local police forces, security plans on the local and regional levels to determine what needs to be done before, during and after returns. Most plans involve local police support for active engagement and community policing. This process also relies on field-level consultations between IPTF, the local police, community leaders, associations of displaced persons, SFOR and UNHCR.

25. UNMIBH and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have worked closely on education and other matters. On 5 May, UNMIBH hosted a meeting at which an education cooperation agreement was signed between the Rector of the University of Rome La Sapienza and rectors of universities in the entities. UNMIBH has organized a panel on the role of international organizations in peacekeeping for a workshop on international organizations and conflict resolution intended to bring about an exchange of views between European and

Bosnian students. Proposals are being developed jointly with UNESCO to raise funds for a detailed study on the feasibility of a unified multi-ethnic liberal university for Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is also close cooperation with UNESCO on plans for the reconstruction of the old bridge at Mostar.

26. As noted above (para. 16), a joint report on trafficking in human beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina was produced by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNMIBH in May 2000. A human rights training programme for IPTF monitors and certain SFOR personnel, organized by the Office of the High Commissioner, began in early March. A pilot project on violence against women, organized jointly by the Office of the High Commissioner, UNMIBH and the local non-governmental organization Medica Zenica, has resulted in the formation of a group within the cantonal Ministry of Justice to correct legislative shortcomings in addressing violence against women.

IV. Trust funds

27. Of the US\$ 20.9 million which have so far been contributed to the Trust Fund for the Restoration of Essential Public Services in Sarajevo, \$19.4 million had been disbursed, inclusive of programme support costs, as at 31 December 1999. A total of 442 projects have been implemented in the fields of energy, water, sanitation, communications, public transport, health, education and shelter. The balance is being utilized for funding important high visibility projects in Sarajevo. Contributions of \$10.9 million to the Trust Fund for the Police Assistance Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been utilized for the procurement and distribution of vehicles, uniforms, computers, communications equipment, office furnishing, generators, training equipment and tools for police in both entities and in Brcko. In addition, necessary training was provided to the first United Nations civilian police contingent in Bosnia and Herzegovina and for essential alterations or renovation work in many police facilities.

V. Financial aspects

28. In my report on the financing of UNMIBH (A/54/712) which is currently before the General

Assembly, the budget for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 amounts to \$153.6 million. In its related report (A/54/841/Add.6), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions proposed an appropriation of \$150 million. Therefore, should the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMIBH for a further 12-month period, as recommended in paragraph 39 below, the cost of the extension would be limited to that amount.

29. As at 15 May, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNMIBH amounted to \$53.5 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to \$2,078 million.

VI. Observations

30. The United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a mission concentrating on establishing mechanisms for the rule of law, has a specific but vital role in peace implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Without effective local police and judicial institutions, all efforts by the international community for self-sustaining peace will be incomplete.

31. During the past 12 months, UNMIBH has achieved significant results. The State Border Service and the multi-ethnic Brcko district police force were established. Specialized police units in the Federation were integrated. Data collection and initial registration for the Law Enforcement Personnel Registry have proceeded quickly. The benefits of police training were demonstrated during the municipal elections when local police showed themselves capable of carrying out their duties professionally. The new focus on specialized training to fight corruption and organized crime contributes to international priorities in these areas. In addition, building on the success of the two police academies, important initiatives were taken to accelerate recruitment, voluntary redeployment and return of minority police. This important ongoing programme requires urgent donor support to facilitate housing reconstruction for returning minority officers.

32. I particularly commend the recent breakthrough in the Herzegovina-Neretva canton which, for the first time since the war, allows Bosniacs to work in Croat-dominated west Mostar. This is a positive response to

the statement made by the President of the Security Council during the meeting of the Council on 22 March 2000, in which he, *inter alia*, urged those concerned to ensure without further delay the integration of the Ministry of the Interior and its organizational and communication systems throughout the Federation, in particular in Mostar. By agreeing to the integration of the Ministry of the Interior and the unification of police communication channels, as well as to the full multi-ethnic integration of the municipal and cantonal court system, Croat leaders have taken important initial steps to demonstrate their willingness to become a constructive partner in the peace process.

33. Recent achievements require consolidation. Moreover, UNMIBH must now also address core mandate areas where little progress was possible in the past. Recruitment of minority police officers lags seriously in both the Federation and the Republika Srpska. The past years have shown that it is difficult to move faster on minority representation in the police than in other areas of the society at large, but there is currently a danger that minority recruitment in some areas may fall behind minority returns. Once minority officers are recruited, constant IPTF monitoring will be needed to ensure that they are treated fairly and fully integrated into the force. Linked to minority recruitment is the issue of finding adequate housing for returning minorities, including returning police officers. Furthermore, minority returns have led, in too many locations, to violence directed against returnees. UNMIBH will have to continue, through patrolling and advising, to closely monitor police performance, especially with regard to the ethnic minority population.

34. In order to provide more focus to the Mission's work, all UNMIBH components have begun the preparation of a strategic and operational framework for the fulfilment of the core mandate of the Mission by December 2002. At that time, the Law Enforcement Personnel Registry should be completed and it should thus be ensured that all police officers meet the established selection criteria. The organizational structure of the police forces should incorporate the necessary mechanisms to ensure an acceptable amount of accountability and transparency, as well as freedom from political interference. In addition, significant progress should have been made towards establishing an acceptable ethnic and gender balance in the police officer corps and mechanisms for ongoing

improvement in this area should be well established. Starting from this analysis of the desired end-state, UNMIBH will identify specific achievable goals to complete its mission successfully, the programmes and modalities that will be used to achieve those goals, and a time line for the completion of each programme. An integral part of the planning process will be the continuous review of necessary resource levels and progressive resource reallocation and reduction as programme objectives are met. Thought will also be given to possible follow-up arrangements to address residual tasks once the core mandate is implemented.

35. Despite a recent increase, the rate of return of refugees and displaced persons is still unsatisfactory and far below expectations. This is particularly the case with regard to persons from areas where they would now be in the ethnic minority. In still too many cases, the lack of will and ability of the local police forces to provide adequate security for such minority returns is one of the reasons for the slow rate of return. UNMIBH is paying close attention to this part of its mandate and will continue to focus on it.

36. Of particular importance for the establishment of the rule of law is the relationship between the police and the judiciary. The excellent work of the UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme in assessing the court system, as well as general systemic issues such as the structure, financing and independence of the judiciary, has led to the conclusion that a large part of the judiciary is dysfunctional. As indicated earlier in this report (para. 23), when the future of overall judicial reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina is considered, I would urge that the new arrangements to be put in place are designed so as to ensure that the knowledge and experience gained by UNMIBH over the past 18 months is not lost and that the benefits deriving from its important work are fully utilized.

37. I am grateful to Member States for their support of the trust funds administered by UNMIBH. However, some \$40 million is still required by UNMIBH to support the operations of the State Border Service, sustain police restructuring including minority recruitment, and attain a necessary minimum standard of police efficiency and competence in specialized areas, including management. Since the international community continues to support the Mission's efforts, I am confident that Member States will come forward with generous contributions to the Trust Fund for the

Police Assistance Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

38. In the meantime, UNMIBH will continue to need an effective SFOR presence to ensure the security and safety of its personnel and property, as well as the political support of the High Representative to remove obstructionist officials when necessary. It is also hoped that the Security Council and Member States with influence on the parties will put their weight behind UNMIBH. Ultimately, however, the success of the Mission's work depends on the cooperation of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Acceptance of personal accountability and responsibility by local leaders is crucial in this endeavour. I encourage the people and their leaders to focus on the future by contributing fully to the development of fair and democratic institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

39. Nearly five years after the end of the war, there are visible and encouraging signs that peace is taking root. At the same time, there is still much work to be done. The United Nations is proud to be playing a part in helping the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish the foundations of a modern democratic State inside Europe. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMIBH for a further 12-month period, that is, until 21 June 2001.

40. In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the men and women of UNMIBH for their dedicated work for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Special recognition is due to Detlef Buwitt who recently left the Mission after 12 months of thorough and determined service as Commissioner of the International Police Task Force.

Annex**Composition of the International Police Task Force as at
26 May 2000**

Argentina	18
Austria	39
Bangladesh	23
Bulgaria	37
Canada	19
Chile	11
Denmark	27
Egypt	2
Estonia	5
Fiji	14
Finland	11
France	106
Germany	138
Ghana	48
Greece	7
Hungary	34
Iceland	3
India	124
Ireland	35
Italy	23
Jordan	86
Kenya	7
Malaysia	14
Nepal	18
Netherlands	52
Nigeria	15
Norway	14
Pakistan	106
Poland	51
Portugal	33
Romania	18
Russian Federation	23
Senegal	11
Spain	47
Sweden	54
Switzerland	12
Thailand	4

Tunisia	2
Turkey	31
Ukraine	30
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	79
United States of America	<u>178</u>
Total	1 602

Note: The number of civilian police monitors varies owing to ongoing contingent rotations.



Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2000

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on Eritrea and Ethiopia

I. Introduction

1. By paragraph 15 of its resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, the Security Council requested me to submit to it within 15 days an initial report on compliance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution and thereafter to report to it every 60 days after the date of adoption of the resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia. The present report is submitted in accordance with that request.

2. By paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1298 (2000), the Security Council:

"2. *Demands* that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force;

"3. *Demands further* that both parties withdraw their forces from military engagement and take no action that would aggravate tensions;

"4. *Demands* the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under OAU auspices, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the Modalities and of the work conducted by OAU as recorded in its communiqué issued by its current Chairman of 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394), which would conclude a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict."

II. Relevant developments

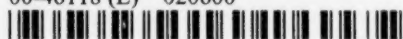
3. Proximity talks conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity in Algiers from 29 April to 5 May 2000 concluded unsuccessfully, owing to disagreements between the parties over whether the

Framework Agreement, the Modalities for its implementation and a ceasefire should be signed prior to the finalization of consolidated technical arrangements. On 12 May fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia resumed on three fronts, the western or Badme-Mereb front, the central or Zalambessa-Egala front and the eastern or Bure front. The fighting continued even after the adoption of resolution 1298 (2000). During the first week of the hostilities, most of the fighting was concentrated on the western front. The fighting on other fronts was apparently limited to exchanges of heavy artillery fire.

4. Prior to the adoption of resolution 1298 (2000), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea, in a letter to me dated 15 May, communicated Eritrea's acceptance of resolution 1297 (2000), which had been adopted by the Security Council on 12 May. Following the adoption of resolution 1298 (2000), the Foreign Minister, in a letter dated 19 May to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/464), reiterated Eritrea's acceptance of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of that resolution and stated that Eritrea was unequivocally committed to the speedy implementation of the measures contained in them.

5. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, in a letter to me dated 15 May, stated that Ethiopia was prepared to resume the proximity talks in Algiers. However, he stated, "the success that we might achieve at the proximity talks would lead, and must lead ... not only to a ceasefire, but to a durable peace ...".

6. By the end of the first week of the fighting, Ethiopian forces had made major advances on the western front. By 18 May, they occupied Barentu, a town in south-western Eritrea about 40 kilometres



north of the border. Thereafter, Ethiopia further expanded areas under its control in western Eritrea.

7. In the second week of the fighting, the focus of attention shifted to the central front around Zalambessa. On 19 May, Ethiopia announced the capture of the Eritrean town of Madina, which is approximately 50 kilometres west of Mendefera, a key town on the central front behind the Eritrean defence lines at Zalambessa. By 23 May, Ethiopia claimed to have occupied some command posts on the Zalambessa front and that Eritrean forces were retreating in disarray.

8. Following the adoption of resolutions 1297 (2000) and 1298 (2000), the current Chairman of OAU, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, on 19 May appealed to the two parties for an immediate and mutual cessation of hostilities and their participation as soon as possible in a new round of proximity talks. Declaring his readiness to organize such indirect talks immediately, the current Chairman stated that he would await urgent and positive reactions from the parties. He also informed the Council and myself that he had dispatched his Personal Envoy, Ahmed Ouyahia, to the region. From 24 to 26 May, President Bouteflika himself led the OAU efforts, shuttling between Addis Ababa and Asmara. Meanwhile, I wrote to President Bouteflika and requested him to keep me regularly informed of OAU efforts in view of my responsibility to report to the Council.

9. On 24 May, OAU issued a communiqué (see S/2000/477), in which it summarized the diplomatic efforts led by Mr. Ouyahia to encourage Eritrea and Ethiopia to take a series of steps to initiate the de-escalation of the conflict to arrive at its cessation.

10. On the same day, the Government of Eritrea announced (see S/2000/481) that, in accordance with the OAU communiqué, it had decided to redeploy its forces to positions held before 6 May 1998 and that it would begin redeployment at midnight on 25 May in the Zalambessa area. Eritrea also expressed its readiness to finalize consolidated technical arrangements and to send its delegation to the Algiers proximity talks.

11. On 25 May, Ethiopia announced that its forces had recaptured the town of Zalambessa. On the same day, the Government of Ethiopia said in a statement (S/2000/483) that the Eritrean announcement of withdrawal had come as its forces were being evicted

from the Mereb-Zalambessa-Alitena front and that fierce fighting was continuing in limited areas on that front. It also claimed that large areas of territory in the eastern and north-eastern part of Ethiopia were still occupied by Eritrea and that "the war can only come to an end when Ethiopia has verified that Eritrea has removed its forces of occupation from all the remaining Ethiopian territory under their control." At the same time, Ethiopia reiterated that it had no desire to remain in Eritrean territory that it held temporarily for the purpose of military expediency. The statement also said that the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, had assured the current Chairman of OAU that Ethiopia's commitment to the peace process under OAU auspices was firm and principled.

12. Also on 25 May, Eritrea announced that, with its redeployment from the Zalambessa area, it had completed its redeployment to positions held prior to 6 May 1998 in fulfilment of its obligations under the OAU peace plan. Eritrea also expressed its commitment to redeploy from Bada and Bure after it was informed by President Bouteflika of the Ethiopian position that it should do so.

13. In his communiqué of 26 May (see S/2000/495), the current Chairman of OAU identified three points on which the two parties were committed, namely (1) to redeploy their respective forces to positions held prior to 6 May 1998, (2) to resolve their border dispute in conformity with the Framework Agreement and the Modalities, and (3) to pursue negotiations under the auspices of OAU with a view to finalizing the consolidated technical arrangements. The communiqué also noted that the current Chairman had invited the two parties to resume the proximity talks in Algiers on Monday, 29 May 2000. Welcoming the Eritrean President's decision to withdraw from the Zalambessa area and his written commitment to withdraw also from Bada and Bure, the current Chairman considered that these Eritrean initiatives taken in the context of the Modalities would lead to the rapid cessation of fighting between the parties. The communiqué further reported that the current Chairman had dispatched his Personal Envoy to Addis Ababa to inform the Prime Minister of Ethiopia of the Eritrean commitment to withdraw from Bada and Bure and Eritrea's agreement to send its delegation to Algiers on 29 May to resume the proximity talks.

14. On 26 May, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, it was reported, said that although Ethiopia

had decided to attend the proximity talks, it would not stop fighting unless it ensured the withdrawal of the Eritrean troops from all areas still under occupation. The same day, Ethiopia announced that its forces had captured Forte and Senafe and that there had been an exchange of heavy artillery fire on the Bure front while fighting at the Zalambessa-Egala front had subsided. It claimed that on the Bure front an attack by the Eritrean army, despite the Eritrean President's written promise to withdraw his army from that area immediately, had resulted in a heavy exchange of artillery. Ethiopia announced that its air force had bombed military positions at Hirgigo near Massawa and around Adi-Keich on 28 May and the military airbase in Asmara the day after.

15. In letters addressed to me on 27 May (S/2000/498) and 29 May (S/2000/499), the Permanent Representative of Eritrea and President Isaias Afwerki respectively accused Ethiopia of continuing military action against Eritrea even after Eritrea's full compliance with the OAU proposal for redeployment of troops to pre-6 May 1998 positions, and called for condemnation of Ethiopia and its withdrawal from the occupied areas. However, in a statement of 30 May, Ethiopia claimed that while Eritrean troops had fled Bure, it had not been verified that they had vacated Bada on the north-east frontier and that it was taking urgent measures to verify if indeed Eritrean troops had withdrawn from all occupied territories in the area.

16. On 30 May, Ethiopia announced that its forces that had been controlling western Eritrea since 12 May had been withdrawn. Ethiopia reiterated that it had no interest in occupying Eritrean territory. On 31 May, Eritrea reported that fighting took place from 26 to 28 May on the Senafe front. However, on 30 May, Ethiopia had stated that there had been no fighting in the vicinity of Senafe for the preceding three days and that there was no fighting on that day on any of the fronts.

17. On 31 May, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia announced to the diplomatic community in Addis Ababa that Ethiopia had verified that all its territories had been cleared of Eritrean troops and that, Ethiopia's objective having been fulfilled, the war was over as from that day as far as Ethiopia was concerned. On the Zalambessa front, he acknowledged that the Ethiopian army was in "indisputably Eritrean territories" and declared that whether Ethiopia would "fully redeploy to the 6 May positions in the context of a peace agreement, in the context of a cessation of hostilities agreement, would depend on what the international

community is prepared to provide by way of security guarantees". At the same time, he confirmed Ethiopia's instructions to its army on the western front to redeploy and those to its army on the eastern front to clear and secure "the newly liberated areas". The Prime Minister also expressed Ethiopia's willingness to have face-to-face talks with Eritrea.

18. On 1 June, the Eritrean Presidential Spokesman, it was reported, demanded that Ethiopia withdraw to the 6 May positions and said that Eritrea would not declare a ceasefire until Ethiopia had left all occupied Eritrean territory.

III. Observations

19. The capacity of the Secretariat to monitor and report on the military situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia based on its own independent observation is extremely limited. There are no United Nations observers on the ground. United Nations staff members who are working in the vicinity of the areas of conflict have no mandate or capability for such a task. From official statements by both Eritrea and Ethiopia and publicly available information, however, the broad outline of developments on the ground seems sufficiently clear.

20. Since Ethiopia's declaration of the end of the war on 31 May, no major combat has been reported. However, reports of some fighting have been received and the parties continue to accuse each other of attacks.

21. Eritrea and Ethiopia resumed proximity talks under OAU auspices in Algiers on 30 May. The talks were continuing on 2 June as the present report was being finalized.

22. Progress towards meeting the requirements of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Security Council resolution 1298 (2000) has been made mainly through the diplomatic efforts of OAU. I urge the two parties to cooperate fully with OAU and other members of the international community to continue to support OAU efforts to achieve a definitive peaceful resolution of the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia without further delay. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the efforts of OAU in this regard, and particularly those of its current Chairman, and indicate that the United Nations stands ready to support these efforts as appropriate.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
3 June 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 2 June 2000 from the charge d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed
to the President of the Security Council**

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the most recent instances of the escalation of ethnic Albanian terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia.

On 2 June 2000 at 7.20 a.m. a passenger car carrying two Serbian families ran on a mine planted by ethnic Albanian terrorists on the Preoce-Ugljane road. In the explosion, Mr. Vladimir Dimic and his son Sinisa were killed, while Mrs. Natasa Ristic and her two children sustained serious injuries.

There is no doubt that this terrorist attack by ethnic Albanian extremists was designed to intimidate the remaining Serbs and to expel them from Kosovo and Metohija. It came in the wake of the illegal visit to this Serbian province by the President of the Republic of Albania and as a consequence of open support to ethnic Albanian separatism by the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). The escalation of terrorism is evinced also by the fact that 8 Serbs were killed and 20 wounded in the last week, which is telling proof of the dramatic situation in Kosovo and Metohija.

In light of the recent atrocities, as well as the arrant failure of the international presences to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, particularly its provision relative to the ensurance of a secure environment to all residents of Kosovo and Metohija ever since their deployment, the statements of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK and of the Commander of KFOR to the effect that they have made every effort to protect Serbs and other non-Albanians ring very hollow indeed and are just a PR exercise meant to disguise the real calamity that is taking place in this Serbian province.

Bearing that in mind, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting to condemn in the strongest terms the most recent terrorist act and to take appropriate measures to ensure a full and consistent implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the relevant documents.



I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Viadislav Jovanovic
Charge d'affaires a.i.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
3 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 3 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Security Council, yet again, the Ethiopian Government's continued invasion of Eritrea and the Eritrean Government's appeal for immediate action by the Council.

I enclose a Press Release issued this morning by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning Ethiopia's fresh major attack on our forces around Assab after we pulled them back more than 34 kms inside our border from their secure defensive positions at the Eritrean border with Ethiopia (Burrie) last Sunday.

The Council is aware that Eritrea has demonstrated its commitment to the OAU Framework Agreement and the Modalities for its implementation, which the United Nations Security Council has endorsed, and OAU implementation proposals based on them by fully complying with what was asked of it — the redeployment of its troops to pre 6 May 1998 positions — so that the peaceful delimitation and demarcation of the border may commence. Similar redeployment to pre 6 May 1998 positions is required of Ethiopia, but Ethiopia has defied these OAU and Security Council resolutions, as well as OAU implementation proposals which the Council has fully supported, and continues its invasion of Eritrea to greater heights. Despite its orchestrated pronouncements of withdrawal from western Eritrea, the Ethiopian Government still occupies the entire Eritrean region lying between the Mereb/Gash and Setit rivers all the way to the Sudanese border. Ethiopia also occupies and is constantly pushing to expand its occupation of undisputed Eritrean territories in all the other border areas Eritrea redeployed from. Thus, the Ethiopian regime has taken advantage of the redeployment made by Eritrea in fulfilment of President Bouteflika's recent request for immediate redeployment on the basis of stipulation in the OAU proposals.

There can be no further demonstration of Eritrea's commitment to a peaceful settlement of the conflict and of Ethiopia's agenda of subjugating Eritrea for its aggressive aims than their respective practices today. Any failure to see what is clearly there can only mean tacit complicity with Ethiopia's now naked designs against the sovereignty of Eritrea.

Your Excellencies, Ethiopia's invasion of Eritrea continues in direct contravention of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and international law, and in blatant disregard and defiance of OAU and United Nations Security Council calls and resolutions. To re-emphasize the point, the OAU has demanded —



in its resolutions that are endorsed by the Council — that there be a return to pre 6 May positions by both Eritrea and Ethiopia to allow for the peaceful delimitation and demarcation of their common border. Eritrea has fulfilled this requirement; Ethiopia continues, contrary to its pronouncements, to prove its rejection and show its contempt for such a stipulation by not only occupying but also fighting to extend its control of undisputed Eritrean territory as the fresh attack on Eritrean forces around Assab demonstrates. The Eritrean Government hopes that the Security Council will oppose Ethiopia's naked aggression and give impetus to peace efforts of the OAU and its partners by taking firm action to expedite the implementation of what has been already demanded by the OAU and endorsed by the Council. Ethiopia's refusal to redeploy, the continuation, on the contrary, of its attacks on Eritrean forces inside undisputed Eritrean territory to extend the areas it controls, threatens to frustrate the ongoing peace talks in Algiers.

The Eritrean Government thus calls on the Security Council to:

1. Condemn Ethiopia's invasion of sovereign Eritrean territory;
2. Demand that Ethiopia immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces of occupation from Eritrean territory back to 6 May 1998 positions;
3. Demand that Ethiopia commits itself to the full implementation of the OAU proposals it has confirmed its acceptance of to the OAU Chairman and the Security Council delegation that recently visited Ethiopia and Eritrea;
4. Take punitive action against Ethiopia until it fulfils these demands.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 3 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Press Release (7:00 a.m. L.T.)

Ethiopia launches attack on Assab Front

The Ethiopian regime launched an all-out attack on the new Assab front today. The attack started at 3.30 a.m. this morning. Intense fighting was continuing at press time.

The Eritrean frontline at Assab is a new frontline set at 37 kms west of the port city. The original frontline was at Burrie, which is 71 kms from the port city, and at the established boundary between the two countries. But Eritrea redeployed to this new position in response to the express appeal of the OAU Chairman, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Eritrea completed redeployment to the new frontline last Sunday which was verified by the diplomatic community in Eritrea and the international press which visited the area on Tuesday, 30 May 2000.

Ethiopia's offensive on the Assab front deep into Eritrean sovereign territory demonstrates, once again, that the war it has launched has nothing to do with a border conflict. This is purely a war of invasion. It constitutes a fundamental breach of the OAU peace plan and a contemptuous act of betrayal to the OAU Chairman. Ethiopia's offensive on Assab also contravenes United Nations Security Council resolutions 1297 and 1298 which calls for the respect of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of both countries.

Eritrea calls upon the international community, and the OAU and its partners in particular, to condemn Ethiopia's war of invasion and the offensive that it has launched on the Assab front today to which Eritrea had redeployed in accordance with the OAU appeal.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
5 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of June 2000, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 1 June 2000 addressed to you from the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan, Mustafa Osman Ismail (S/2000/513), in which the Government of the Sudan requests the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on the Sudan since the latter had met all of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, namely, resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1054 (1996).

In view of the positive and constructive efforts made by the Sudan to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions, I have the honour to refer to the decision taken by the African Group on 2 June 2000 to strongly support the lifting of the sanctions. The African Group has the honour to request the Security Council to consider the immediate lifting of the sanctions imposed on the Sudan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Denis Dangué Réwaka
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Gabonese Republic and
Chairman of the African Group for the month of June





Security Council

Distr.: General
5 June 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed
to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, issued on 3 June 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fesseha A. Tessema
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

**Statement issued on 3 June 2000 by the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs**

It is to be recalled that on 31 May 2000, following the defeat of Eritrea's aggression and the liberation of Ethiopian territories formerly under Eritrean occupation, Ethiopia had declared that, as far as it was concerned, the war was over. The Ethiopian Government further stated then that it was concentrating on diplomatic efforts to reach a solution to the crisis between the two countries. This is still the case, and Ethiopia is constructively engaged in the talks in Algiers convened by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), President Bouteflika of Algeria.

The Eritrean regime, however, in a futile attempt to deny its defeat, is continuing to insist that the war is not over. In order to demonstrate the continuation of the conflict, and with a view to scuttling once again the peace talks under way in Algiers, the Eritrean regime has carried out serious military provocations on various fronts.

A few days ago, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front regime launched repeated attacks around AdiQuala. Similar provocations were witnessed in the Senafe area as well. Again on the Bure front, Eritrean forces are launching attacks from their base some 38 kilometres from Assab. On that front, on 2 June, two enemy battalions were activated together with an artillery barrage.

The Ethiopian Government declared on 31 May that even though the war was over as far as Ethiopia was concerned, any future provocations by the enemy would be decisively dealt with. In this light, the Ethiopian Defence Force has responded robustly to enemy provocations in both the AdiQuala and Senafe areas. In like manner, the Eritrean military's aggressive actions in Bure are being resolutely rebuffed.

Despite the efforts of the Eritrean regime to rekindle the flames of war, the position of Ethiopia is unchanged. Ethiopia considers the war to be over, and what is now required is the reaching of a settlement under the auspices of the OAU in Algiers.

Under these circumstances, the Eritrean regime will have to bear full responsibility for any destruction that is caused by the needless prolongation of the conflict.



Security Council

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5 June 2000

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**Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed
to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release on the Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict issued by the Organization of African Unity on 1 June 2000.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fesseha A. Tessema
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

**Press release on the Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict issued on
1 June 2000**

The First Organization of African Unity (OAU) Ministerial Meeting on the Establishment of the African Union and the Pan-African Parliament, meeting in Tripoli, on 1 June 2000, has taken note with appreciation the information conveyed to the meeting by the leader of the Great Al-Fatah Revolution, Brother Muammar Ghaddafi, on the communications he has received from the Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi, and the President of the State of Eritrea, H.E. Mr. Isaias Afewerki, concerning the current situation with respect to the conflict that has taken place between the two countries.

The ministerial meeting welcomed the resumption of the proximity talks taking place in Algiers under the auspices of the current Chairman of the OAU aimed at the implementation of the OAU peace plan.

The ministerial meeting expressed its relief at the ending of the war between the two sister States.

It commends the efforts of the current Chairman of the Organization and the Secretary-General aimed at ending the conflict between the two countries on the basis of the decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It further commends efforts made by other African leaders in support of the efforts of OAU.

The ministerial meeting expressed its confident hope that with the cooperation and support of both countries, a definitive end to the unfortunate conflict will be realized, and it pledged its full support to the realization of that goal as well as to all the other efforts aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to all victims of this conflict.



Security Council

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5 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1281 (1999) (see annex).

The report was approved by the Committee on 5 June 2000.

(Signed) A. Peter van Walsum
Chairman

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990)
concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait



Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 10 of its resolution 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, in which the Committee was requested, in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Security Council prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995). This report, the fourteenth of its kind, covers the Committee's major activities with regard to the implementation of the above arrangements during the second 90-day period of phase VII of the oil-for-food programme after paragraph 1 of resolution 1281 (1999) came into force on 12 December 1999.

II. Sale of petroleum and petroleum products

2. Since the beginning of phase VII the export of petroleum from Iraq has proceeded smoothly, with excellent cooperation among the oil overseer, the independent inspection agents (Saybolt Nederland BV), the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization and the national oil purchasers.

3. The overseer continues to advise the Committee on the oil pricing mechanisms, oil contract approval and modifications, management of the revenue objective and other pertinent questions related to export and monitoring under Security Council resolutions 986 (1995), 1175 (1998) and 1281 (1999).

4. As at 31 May 2000, the Committee, acting under the recommendation of the overseer, had reviewed and approved a total of 102 oil contracts for the sale of petroleum in phase VII, involving purchasers from 36 countries. Two previously approved oil contracts during the phase were cancelled, one of which was later reinstated. The total quantity of petroleum approved for export under those contracts is approximately 353 million barrels. In May, the

Committee approved 18 amendments to existing contracts totalling 31 million barrels, the execution of which is expected during the initial period of the coming phase in order to avoid an interruption in Iraqi oil exports. All contracts used the pricing mechanisms submitted by the overseer and approved by the Committee.

5. As at 31 May 2000, 263 liftings totalling 326.2 million barrels, worth \$7,842 million, had been completed. Approximately 41 per cent of the liftings were made at Ceyhan, Turkey. At current prices the total revenue for phase VII is estimated to be around \$8.5 billion, including the pipeline fees, valued at about \$200 million. Letters of credit opened for each of the liftings were reviewed and confirmed by the overseer in accordance with the terms and conditions of the approved contracts. A total of 449 letters of credit and amendments were reviewed.

6. The overseer has worked with the independent inspection agents (Saybolt) to ensure the effective monitoring of the relevant oil installations and the liftings. They have received the full cooperation of the Iraqi authorities.

7. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the procedures of the Committee (S/1996/636), 505 national oil purchasers have been nominated from 70 countries to communicate directly with the overseers.

8. Pursuant to paragraph 14 of the Committee's procedures, the overseer has continued to report once a week on the contracts concerning the sale of petroleum originating in Iraq, including the cumulative quantity and approximate value of petroleum authorized for export. A total of 181 of these reports have been submitted to the Committee.

9. Since 1 July 1999 there has been only one oil overseer. The Committee remains concerned about this situation and is committed to finding a viable solution to the matter as soon as possible.

III. Humanitarian supplies to Iraq

10. During the second 90-day period of phase VII, the Committee continued to attach high priority to the work of processing contracts for the supply of humanitarian goods to Iraq.

11. As at 31 May 2000, the Secretariat had received 1,853 applications under phase VI for exports of humanitarian supplies to Iraq. Of that total, 56 were subsequently cancelled, 1,620 have been circulated to Committee members for action and 154 are still being processed. Of those sent to the Committee for consideration, 1,215 have been found to be eligible for payment from the United Nations Iraq account, totalling approximately \$2.24 billion; 10 are still pending under the "no-objection" procedure; and 395 with a total value of \$921.2 million have been placed on hold. During the same period of time, the Secretariat received 943 applications under phase VII for exports of humanitarian supplies to Iraq. Of those, 338 have been circulated to Committee members for action and 189 are still being processed. Of those sent to the Committee for consideration, 259 have been found eligible for payment from the United Nations Iraq account, totalling approximately \$694.2 million. Fifteen are still pending under the "no-objection" procedure; and 64, with a total value of \$127.9 million, have been placed on hold. During the reporting period, 292 contracts were released from hold, with a value of \$758.9 million.

12. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, the Committee has approved, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of humanitarian items, including foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and medical supplies and basic or standard medical and agricultural equipment and basic or standard educational items. In accordance with the aforementioned paragraph, supplies of those items will not be submitted for the Committee's approval, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 (a) and (b) of resolution 986 (1995). The number of contracts approved during the reporting period totalled 432, with a value of \$947.3 million.

13. The work of confirming the arrival of goods carried out by the United Nations independent inspection agents (Cotecna) has continued according to the established procedures at the four entry points, at

Al-Walid, Trebil, Umm Qasr and Zakho. As in previous phases, the Iraqi authorities have accorded the independent agents full cooperation in their work. During the second half of phase VII, 5,621 consignments of humanitarian supplies from current and previous phases have been confirmed as having arrived in Iraq in total or in partial shipments.

14. In accordance with the recommendations contained in the letter of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council of 22 October 1999 (S/1999/1086), members of the Committee have reviewed humanitarian contracts that have been placed on hold and will continue to do so.

IV. Matters relating to oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq

15. The Committee has made continuous efforts to expedite the approval process for contracts for sending oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq in accordance with existing procedures. On 23 March 2000, the Committee held informal consultations on the issue and invited the oil experts from Saybolt Nederland BV, the independent agents monitoring Iraq's oil exports under Security Council resolution 986 (1995), to brief the Committee on the monitoring of oil spare parts and equipment and on the impact of holds on such contracts.

16. During the period covered by the present report, the Secretariat received 345 new applications valued at \$164.2 million to export oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq and circulated 482 applications to the members of the Committee for consideration, including those left from previous resolutions. A total of 285 applications worth \$114.7 million have been approved during this period, including 149 applications valued at \$58.7 million, which were released from previous holds since the Committee's last report. At the same time, 195 contracts valued at \$137.9 million have been placed on hold (with 49 of those, valued at \$36.5 million, subsequently released from holds).

17. From the beginning of the process until 31 May 2000, the number of applications received by the Committee to ship oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq under previous resolutions has reached a total of 2,526, with a value of \$1,378.3 million. Of these, 2,184 have been circulated to the members of the Committee for consideration; 8 are being reviewed by customs experts awaiting amendments to the distribution plan; 199 have

been returned to the applicant missions for clarification; and 69 have been cancelled. Of the 2,184 applications circulated, 1,651 have been approved, with a total value of \$832.9 million; 517 valued at \$315.6 million have been placed on hold; and 16 applications are pending under the "no-objection" procedure. As at 25 May, 627 such shipments, worth \$287.2 million, had arrived in Iraq in total or in part.

18. Pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), the Committee has endorsed, in accordance with resolutions 1175 (1998) and 1210 (1998), a group of experts, including independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 986 (1995). The group was mandated to speedily approve contracts for the parts and equipment necessary to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum and petroleum products, according to lists of parts and equipment approved by the Committee for each individual project. The Committee is in the process of approving the lists of parts and equipment. Furthermore, members of the Committee approved, on 25 April, the procedures to be employed by the Secretariat in connection with paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) concerning the approval of contracts for parts and equipment necessary to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum and petroleum products (see appendix).

19. Members of the Committee have reviewed those contracts for oil parts and equipment that have been placed on hold and will continue to do so, in accordance with the letter of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1086).

V. Other activities

20. The Committee has held eight meetings and several informal consultations at the expert level during the reporting period to discuss various issues related to the implementation of the oil-for-food programme. The Committee considered, *inter alia*, the following issues:

(a) Members of the Committee continue to discuss the humanitarian situation in Iraq, the monitoring undertaken by Saybolt Nederland BV and the observation undertaken by United Nations observers, in accordance with resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions. In this connection, on 20 March 2000 the Committee received a briefing from

Anupama Rao Singh, the representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Baghdad, on the humanitarian situation in Iraq in relation to the UNICEF mandate. On 25 April, Benon Sevan, Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, briefed the Committee on the observation mechanism in Iraq;

(b) In informal consultations, the Committee heard briefings by Ghulam Popal, the representative of the World Health Organization in Iraq, and Amir Khalil, the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Iraq;

(c) Members also received a briefing from the Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Compensation Commission, Michael Rabouin, on the general operations, working methods and policies of the Commission and Mojtaba Kazazi, Chief of the Commission's Governing Council Secretariat, on the guidelines and decision-making process of the Governing Council;

(d) The Committee continued to be seized of the matter of applications placed on hold. As such, members received a briefing by Mr. Sevan on the issue. It was agreed that several expert-level meetings would be convened to discuss the issue using a sectoral approach. The Committee is currently engaged in detailed discussions on holds in all sectors of the distribution plan. So far, the Committee has held two informal consultations on the agriculture and the water and sanitation sectors;

(e) At the request of the Committee, Suzanne Bishopric, Treasurer, representing Joseph Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Management, briefed members on the management of the United Nations Iraq account held with BNP-Paribas and the over-concentration of funds thereof, as raised in the Under-Secretary-General's letter of 12 November 1999.

VI. Conclusion

21. The Committee will continue working closely with the Office of the Iraq Programme and all parties concerned to ensure the effective implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995). As in the past, the Committee wishes to reiterate its appreciation to all parties concerned for their cooperation and contributions.

Appendix

Procedures to be employed for the implementation of paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999)

1. The present procedures establish the arrangements for the implementation of paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).
2. In its paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), the Security Council:

"Requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to appoint, in accordance with resolutions 1175 (1998) and 1210 (1998), a group of experts, including independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 986 (1995), decides, that this group will be mandated to approve speedily contracts for the parts and the equipment necessary to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum and petroleum products, according to lists of parts and equipments approved by that Committee for each individual project, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the monitoring of these parts and equipments inside Iraq".
3. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of these procedures and the procedures, guidelines and points of understanding previously adopted by the Committee to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and subsequent resolutions approved by the Council in its furtherance, including those attached to the letter of the Chairman of the Committee to the Security Council (S/1996/636), the provisions of the present procedures will prevail.
4. The Committee will select, upon the recommendation of the Office of the Iraq Programme, a group of experts to work in the Office of the Iraq Programme. The group of experts will have the mandate to speedily approve applications for oil spare parts and equipment. These experts, who will be under contract with the United Nations, will report to the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme. The group of experts will initially consist of three customs experts, one oil industry expert and one dual-use expert. Required expertise and technical support will be made available to the group by the independent oil inspection agents, the monitors of oil spare parts and equipment in Iraq and the oil overseers, as appropriate. Any changes in the composition of the group of experts will be recommended to the Committee by the Office of the Iraq Programme as necessary.
5. At the beginning of each phase, the Government of Iraq will prepare, in consultation with the Office of the Iraq Programme, lists of oil spare parts and equipment for each individual project in the oil sector, which will be implemented in accordance with the distribution plan for that phase, to be approved by the Secretary-General. Each list should specify spare parts and equipment related to a particular project in the oil sector. In the process of consultations referred to above, these lists will be reviewed by the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission. Pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), the lists of spare parts and equipment related to each individual project in the oil sector will subsequently be submitted to the Committee for approval, and the Office of the Iraq Programme will specify a time-frame within which the Committee is expected to approve the lists.
6. The list of items will become effective with the exception of any item or items whose inclusion on the list has been objected to in writing by one or more members of the Committee. Unless and until the concerned member or members of the Committee withdraw in writing their objection, applications containing such items will continue to be circulated to the Committee for its action in accordance with the applicable procedures.
7. Applications for the export of oil spare parts and equipment included in the lists approved by the Committee and to be financed from the Iraq account shall be forwarded to the Office of the Iraq Programme at the request of the Government of Iraq by the exporting State for review and approval by the group of experts. The application must indicate that the exporter requests payment from the Iraq account.
8. All applications for oil spare parts and equipment will be submitted to the group of experts in the Office of the Iraq Programme. Applications for oil spare parts

and equipment that are included on the lists approved by the Committee will be reviewed exclusively by the group of experts on behalf of the Committee to determine whether the contract meets all the criteria established by the Committee. Applications for oil spare parts and equipment that do not form part of the lists approved by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999) will be submitted to the Committee for its consideration in accordance with standard procedures.

9. An application must meet the following criteria in order to be approved and considered eligible for payment from the Iraq account:

(a) The application relates to spare parts and equipment included in the lists approved by the Committee and the distribution plan approved by the Secretary-General;

(b) The description of the item(s) in the application is not such as would indicate that, notwithstanding the inclusion of an item on the list approved by the Committee, the item or a component of that item might be subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), such that its supply would require the approval of the Committee;

(c) The price and quality of the oil spare parts or equipment quoted in the application falls within the range considered reasonable by the group of experts;

(d) The application form has been correctly completed and all relevant details have been submitted with the application, such as correct entry point, method of payment and end-user;

(e) There is no indication that the contractual arrangement significantly deviates from normal commercial practice.

10. In order to verify that the conditions set forth in paragraph 9 above are met, the group of experts acting through the Office of the Iraq Programme may request additional information from the exporting State or from the Government of Iraq.

11. Should the group of experts conclude that the conditions set forth in paragraph 9 are met, the application will be considered to have been approved and the exporter will be eligible for payment from the Iraq account on the date that three members of the group, including one customs expert, the oil industry expert and the dual-use expert, so inform the Executive

Director in writing. The Executive Director, guided by the provisions of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1175 (1998), will then inform in writing the exporting State and other parties concerned that the application has been approved and that the exporter is eligible for payment from the Iraq account.

12. For the purposes of paragraphs 35 to 37 of the procedures of the Committee contained in document S/1996/636, the letter of the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme referred to in paragraph 11 above will be deemed equivalent to a letter of approval by the Committee stating that an exporter is eligible for payment from the Iraq account. No payments can be made until the independent inspection agents provide the Secretary-General with authenticated confirmation that the exported goods concerned have arrived in Iraq.

13. A letter of the Executive Director stating that an exporter is eligible for payment from the Iraq account shall be valid for a 180-day period. If the notification indicates that a validity period greater than 180 days is required because the items to be exported to Iraq will require a lengthy production time and the group of experts verify that a longer validity period is justified, the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme may specify a validity period of up to 24 months, as required.

14. If, after the lists of oil spare parts and equipment have been established, an approval letter for an application previously approved by the Committee that relates to items on the lists needs to be amended or extended, and the group of experts confirms that the contract in question meets the conditions set out in paragraph 9 of these procedures, this letter of approval may be replaced by a letter of the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme informing the exporting State and other parties concerned that the application has been approved and that the exporter is eligible for payment from the Iraq account.

15. On a weekly basis, the Office of the Iraq Programme will submit a comprehensive report to the Committee on the applications for oil spare parts and equipment that have been reviewed and approved by the group of experts.

16. Up to and including the day six months after the group of experts established pursuant to paragraph 4 of these procedures is appointed, any Committee member may call for an urgent meeting of the Committee to consider revising or revoking these procedures.

Pending a decision by the Committee, these procedures for the approval of oil spare parts and equipment will be suspended for 15 working days, and standard procedures will apply. If after 15 working days no revision or revocation of these procedures has taken place, they will be reinstated. The suspension of these procedures can happen no more than one time during the six-month period.

17. The procedures described in this paragraph will supersede those in paragraph 16 when the time period described in paragraph 16 expires. After that date, any Committee member may call for an urgent meeting of the Committee to consider revising or revoking these procedures. The Committee will keep these procedures under review and, in the light of experience, will amend them as appropriate. If necessary, the Committee may suspend the procedures for the approval of oil spare parts and equipment, and standard procedures will apply.

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing on instructions from my Government to seize the Security Council of today's attack on our troops by Ugandan troops in Kisangani this morning.

The shelling occurred as the last troops of the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) in Kisangani assembled at the designated centre to begin the withdrawal from Zone II in the city. The heavy shelling started when they were waiting for their counterparts in order to finalize their disengagement under international supervision from Kisangani as previously agreed. Ugandan troops shelled Rwandan troops, allegedly for the following reasons:

1. A Ugandan vehicle was ambushed and shot at by what Uganda alleged to be a Rwandan, without any evidence to substantiate the false accusation.
2. Ugandan soldiers at the Joint Command Centre (JCC) were allegedly surrounded by Rwandan troops. How can Rwandan troops surround Ugandan troops when both are within the JCC and operating together?
3. Uganda also accused Rwanda of lagging behind the schedule to withdraw, and yet all know that Uganda has so far taken eight days to not yet do what the Rwanda troops did in two days as agreed!
4. Interestingly enough, Uganda did this "to punish Rwanda for meeting President Kabila over the weekend in Kenya without Uganda's consent or in their presence"!

Mr. President, Uganda should be seriously condemned for yet again starting this incident and warned against further such actions taking place. Instead of moving their forces as agreed, Uganda has been doing the reverse. Between where Ugandans allege that their vehicle was ambushed and where our forces were waiting for them to meet, there is a distance of about 15 kilometres. How can our troops ambush them without any Rwandan soldier on the road that the Ugandans were travelling on? And how come within 20 minutes of the shooting of the vehicle, Ugandan troops had already moved tanks and other heavy artillery guns in the city again to start shelling Rwandan troops? Please also note that Mr. Wamba dia Wamba and Mr. Jean Pierre Bemba were both in Kampala, waiting to be flown over to Kisangani to politically take over the city, according to very reliable intelligence sources.



All signs show that Ugandan troops stage-managed the whole scenario once again to make people believe that they did not start the trouble. Rwanda is saddened by this unprovoked attack at a time when we all were looking forward to a wonderful solution to the Democratic Republic of the Congo crisis, as agreed with the Security Council delegation and Uganda last month and in the context of the Lusaka Agreement, which Rwanda is still committed to. Rwanda considers the Lusaka Agreement as the only viable framework for solving the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in the Great Lakes region.

The Government of Rwanda also wishes to see the United Nations observers on the field taking the right positions and action instead of trying to please the two sides or apportion blame. For instance, this morning, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was asking RPA troops for a ceasefire when the Rwandan troops were under attack and trying to take cover! This is absolutely not the right thing to say or do. Our forces also have a right to defend themselves, albeit while still committed to agreements signed earlier on and to the withdrawal of our troops, as initiated by us and agreed with our partners, including the Security Council delegation that was visiting the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region.

The Government of Rwanda strongly wishes to see the Security Council doing its level best to increase the number of United Nations observers in Kisangani and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in general to make sure that things go as smoothly as planned and to stop Uganda from provoking further trouble. We would appreciate it if the Security Council would meet and consider this matter urgently.

(Signed) Joseph W. Mutaboba
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Rwanda



Security Council

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6 June 2000

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**Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of
Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the
Security Council**

Corrigendum

Masthead

The date in the symbol block *should read* 5 June 2000.

